Fahrney-Keedy Home and Village
2009 Drinking Water Quality Report

PWSID: 021 0213

MARYLAND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE

Important Information about your Drinking Water:

Special points of interest:

- The water at Fahrney-Keedy Home and Village was tested for over 120 different compounds
- The Fahrney-Keedy Home and Village drinking water consistently met both the State and Federal requirements
- Drinking Water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some compounds. The presence of these compounds does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

We're pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for 2009. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day.

Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Last year more than 800 tests for over 120 compounds were conducted on the water at Fahrney-Keedy Home and Village. Maryland Environmental Service, an Agency of the State of Maryland, operates the water treatment facility and prepared this report. We want you to understand the efforts made to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

We're pleased to report that your drinking water consistently met both the Federal and State requirements. This report shows the water quality and explains what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or have questions concerning your water utility, please contact **Mr. Jay Janney at 410-729-8350 or jjann@menv.com**

We want everyone to be informed about their water.

The water for Fahrney-Keedy Home and Village comes from two wells in the Tomstown formation. After the water is pumped out of the spring, we adjust the pH of the water, treat the water with a softener and then add disinfectant to protect against microbial contaminants. The Maryland Department of the Environment is performing an assessment of the source water which can be available upon request.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Public Meeting Information: For the opportunity to ask more questions or participate in decisions that may affect your drinking water quality, the Independent living residents meet the first Monday of every other month (Aug., Oct., ...) at Village Meetings. In-house residents meet the first Friday of each month at the Resident Council Meetings.

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the past several years. The presence of these compounds in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the table is from testing done January 1 – December 31, 2009. The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

Fahrney-Keedy Home and Village Treated Water Quality Report 2009

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter

ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter

mrem/year = millirem per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

pCi/l = picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Highest Level Detected	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminants
Regulated at the Treatment Plant - Mapleville Road - Boonsboro, MD - Plant I.D. 01				
Well 1				
Gross Alpha - (2006 Testing)	15 pCi/l	3 pCi/l	15 pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta - (2006 Testing)	4 mrem/year	0.24 mrem/year	0 mrem/year	Decay of natural deposits
Combined Radium (226 & 228) (2006 Test)	5 pCi/l	2.8 pCi/	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium - (2007 Testing)	50 ppb	25 ppb	50 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	10 ppm	4.39 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer
Regulated at the Consumer's Tap				
Copper	1300 ppb (action level)	90th percentile = 260 ppb	1300 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing fixtures and systems
Lead	15 ppb (action level)	90th percentile = 14 ppb	0 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing fixtures and systems

Radon: We consistently monitor the water supply for various constituents. We have detected radon in the water Supply on a sample collected on March 21, 2006. At this time, there is no Federal Regulation for radon levels in drinking water. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Exposure to air transmitted radon over a long period of time may cause adverse health effects. The radon result of the March 2006 sample was 320 pCi/l (pCi/l = Picocuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity). For additional information call the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) hotline at 1-800-SOS-RADON.

Important information about Lead: The source of lead in drinking water is usually a result of leaching from plumbing systems and not from source water, water treatment process and/or the distribution system. Our 2009 testing indicates that the lead levels are below the (15 ppb) concentration levels and poses no health concerns. Infant and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain compounds in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.